Ryan Lecture: What Kind of Judges?

By DR. JOE SONDHEIM

Neither Anthony Lewis — the Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist and author — nor Charles Fried (Solictor General) ventured precise answers on how the forthcoming election would affect judicial appointments generally, though a packed Courthouse crowd at the Ninth Ryan Lecture last Thursday heard both suggest that the candidates’ appointees might well differ on abortion and affirmative action issues.

After a brief opening by Dean Pinto, commemorating Thomas Ryan — a GULC J.D. memorialized by these lectures — and apologizing for Senator Simpson’s absence (to help Bush prepare for that night’s debate in California), Kenneth Feinberg introduced Lewis and commentator Fried, and posed the question: what would be the effect on lower courts?

Although Lewis began by saying that he couldn’t really illuminate that, he noted that President Reagan’s appointees were “the most ideologically single-minded in U.S. history.” Those judges, he said, were mostly white, male, conservative lawyers who sought to limit or reverse the gains of prior years.

Lewis thought that as Governor of Massachusetts, Dukakis had shown a disposition not to be so ideological, for he set up a Judicial Appointment Council to present him with three top nominees. Dukakis would then interview the three and appoint one of these, winning a reputation for appointing competent rather than ideological judges, Lewis said. Lewis thought Bush harder to predict, because Bush had no record of judicial appointments, so that Bush’s commitment to ideology was unclear. Lewis denied the tendency to think of judges of the Supreme Court justices as “liberal” or “conservative”: they are selected people whose views are formed by their life experience.

One can’t pigeonhole them, he said, since their backgrounds are so different. Lewis personally hoped that appointees would be chosen for their quality of mind, and held out Justice Harlan as an example for the next President to consider.

Lewis predicted that the Senate would — after the Bork nomination — be substantially more involved in the appointment process and predicted that America was happy with the mainline Supreme Court, noting however, that Reagan and Bush were committed to overturn Roe v. Wade. He concluded by noting a tendency in the Supreme Court to extend the President’s powers without subjecting those powers to judicial review, a tendency he thought the Rehnquist Court might have reversed by rejecting the attack on the independent counsel law.

Solictor General Fried noted the differences between judges and justices, and commented that President Reagan in eight years appointed about 400 judges, roughly half the federal judiciary. Carter had appointed about 45% and Johnson about 55%. Fried said, normal figures, considering attrition rates.

Still, Fried found a tendency towards a difference between Carter and Reagan judges. The former, he suggested, were “more than usually willing to slip the reins of constraints and do substantive justice,” while the latter as a group showed a greater willingness to refrain constrained by rules, by precedent, and by Supreme Court decisions. These were only group tendencies, he emphasized, with some judges in each group running strongly counter to the general trend.

Paraphrasing Lewis, Fried disclaimed any idea of whom Bush might name, but noted there were some surprises that Dukakis had — like Lewis — named Harlan (for whom Fried clerked) his ideal (despite Harlan’s dissent in important civil rights cases).

Feinberg asked if these similarities meant that there would be no major disruptions in civil rights, or in cases involving the press, no matter who might become President.

To this, Lewis said, “The war is never over,” and added that the potential for change always exists. Nevertheless, Lewis said, while cases such as Plessy v. Ferguson were now dead letters, the court — which over time reflects national political wishes — was still closely based on issues such as affirmative action. Fried agreed that the main lines were set, but suggested that the Bork nomination showed the power of the stare decision. “We all quote precedent,” he noted, observing that this habit tends toward predictability, though there is still room for movement on issues such as affirmative action, abortion, and homosexual rights (predicting that Bowers would “not last out the century”).

An Interview with SBA President Mark Schklaman

By GRANT LALLY

Q: What do you perceive the role of the SBA to be, and what are its limits?

Schklaman: I think that the SBA should have many goals both within the law school and without. I want to draw upon the resources that we have in Washington. I think that SBA has an obligation to go beyond the GULC community. And through the D.C. Advocates Council, which is now in the formative stages, we can unite the law schools to lobby Congress and deal with pertinent legal issues which affect this region. The SBA has a responsibility to address the problems and concerns of the student body, from the law center, procedurally such as the registrar and administration, and finally, the social exchange, the entertainment environment, which I think we have to provide...

Q: What do you consider to be your greatest accomplishment?

S: It’s too early to talk about accomplishments. It is pleasing to see that there is such a response to SBA initiative at this point. We can only go so far. We need student support and to this point we have gotten it.

Q: What do you consider to have been your greatest defeat?

S: Just as its too early to discuss accomplishments, I tend never to dwell on defeats because I don’t think you ever necessarily have a defeat, you always gain in some way. In the darkest hour you can always look towards the dawn.

Q: You initiated the SBA Speaker Series. Why have a separate speaker series? Is there some thing unique in such a series that the other speaker series don’t provide?

S: Yes, because this is exclusively in the hands of the students. We have vast resources here in Washington and I think that just the personalities that will come here will enrich the environment.

Q: What speakers have you brought to date, and who is scheduled for the future?

S: To date we have had three speakers: Chief Judge Markey of the United States Court of Appeals, Senator Joe Biden, and former U.S. Attorney General Ben Dineen. Right now we are talking to Jesse Jackson, but there has been no formal commitment...

Q: What are some of the less publicized accomplishments of the SBA which you consider to be the most valuable?

S: The D.C. Ad. Notes Council, although it can be institutionalized, it can be a major benefit to both the legal community in the district and the residents as well. Law students are a resource that has not yet been tapped. Another one would be the Round Table—a council of heads of organizations that...

Continued on page 8

Notice: Cafeteria Hot Meal at Half-Price

On Friday, October 7, the cafeteria began selling all items from its hot menu at a 50% discount beginning at 6:30 p.m. If any of you have other suggestions on how to improve food services at the Law Center, you will find as did this writer a thoughtful collaborator in Food Services Supervisor Ms. Joyce Simms and a receptive ear, Manager Mr. Chris O’Connor.
To the Editor:

Liberal columnists seem to fall into one of two categories: those that apparently think they have an “embrace and God,” and those who deny God’s exist-
ence. David Vaughan’s October 10th article indicates that he falls into the second category. First of all, I believe that Mr. Vaughan’s criticism of possible “Pledge of Allegiance legisla-
tion” is unjust. George Bush was interested in legislation that would require the pledge of allegiance to be led by teachers. This does not mean, as Mr. Vaughan suggests, that all stu-
dents would be required to say it; they could decline if they so desired. I see nothing wrong with the proposed requirement. Is it such a terrible thing to en-
courage young children to take pride in their flag and the idea behind it?

Obviously, what bothers Mr. Vaughan the most is the refer-
ence to God (and yes, Mr. Vaughan, the word has a capital “G”—or was your first grade teacher too busy with political indoctrination to mention that?) I like many, have my doubts about God’s existence. Never-
less, I cannot possibly deny God the symbol. For this coun-
try, “God” is more than just a deity. God is the symbol of the higher justice for which the courts of this country strive, the morality found in the Bible that is reflected in our laws. In short, “God” is the symbol of every basic principle on which this country was founded. We could easily interpret the words “In God We Trust” to be the most concise statement possible of the ethics and morality of this country.

Mr. Vaughan is pleased to mock the fact that God is men-
tioned on the currency of the United States. Although I some-
times think that liberals like Mr. Vaughan might prefer the legend on the dollar to read “I’m OK, You’re OK,” I would suggest that the freedom to re-
ject any kind of morality is not what this country is about. As to the oath taken by wit-
nesses, I submit to Mr. Vaughan that in the event he is asked to swear to the truth “so help [him] God,” he could do so with as clear conscience as for being on a witness stand would allow him. Wheth-
er or not he accepts the concept of some omnipresent being dis-
pensing justice, he should rec-
ognize the American ideals for which God is a symbol.

No, people should not be forced to worship God. They should, however, understand that God the idea is the source of Western morality and of the basic principles of this country, and we banish the idea of God only at the risk of banishing the ideals that spring from that idea.

David Morgan Frost ’91

To the Editor:

Dear Mr. Frost:

You cannot have it both ways. If Mr. Vaughan is not free to express his convictions of faith, it must be because God has a being so immense and more real than our own that we can not even consider Him in the usual way, in the sense of His being a moral being. He may be called the "invisible God," and it is only in the sense of the invisible that we may approach Him. I know that this is not the usual way of thinking, but it is the only way in which I can think of God.

John Smith, Reader

To the Editor:

On Saturday, October 8, the Georgetown Journal of Legal Ethics and the National Judicial College hosted a Symposium on Judicial Ethics. The two topics for the symposium were: “A Judge’s Character, Intelligence and Freedom of Ex-
pression,” and “Ethics and Pro-
priety in Judicial Selection and Campaigning.” A distinguished panel, moderated by Father Ori-
nan, conducted a lively discus-
sion on these very complex ethical questions which now face the bench and bar.

In the first discussion, Pro-

fessor William Ross of the Cumberland School of Law

speak in favor of expanding the jo-

dicial freedom of expression in order to protect the integrity of the court. Professor Ross was then soundly critiqued by Erwin Chemer of the Law Center for Administration and Development of Southern California Law School and by Steven Lubet of Northwestern University Law School, both of whom relied largely on a broad First Amendment

reach. Interesting points were made by the journalists, Ezra Bowen of Time and Curtis Stimson of the Christian Sci-
ence Monitor, who support the First Amendment right to free-
dom of speech and freedom of expression but advocate that judges should exercise caution when commenting ex-
trajudicially.

The second half of the sym-

posium featured a lively discus-
sion concerning judicial selec-
tion. The panelists were in general agreement that elec-
tions for judges should be abo-
nounced. The panelists further argued that though as such elections continue, PAC donations should be severely limi-
ted. All the panelists agreed that ideology should be a signifi-
cant factor in the selection of judges. Steven Lubet of the Northwestern University Law School argued that ideology should be the controlling factor in the selection of judges. On the other hand, Judge Sylvia Bacon of the District of Col-
umbia Superior Court noted the study of Justice Sandra Day O’Connor, the weight of the evidence is that well.

In addition to publishing four issues during the upcoming year, the Georgetown Journal of Legal Ethics plans to sponsor additional symposiums on ethi-

cal issues facing the legal community.
Get to Know the Public Interest Law Scholars: Part 1

BY GEORGE D. LOZANO

Three weeks ago, the Law Weekly sought to introduce the GULC Student Interest Law scholars program and what it is all about. We encouraged and assisted students desiring to work in the public interest area to participate in the program. Who are these people and what are their backgrounds? In part i you will get to know a little about Dick Dieter and Joy Goldbaum.

Dick Dieter grew up in New York City. He attended Notre Dame College Preparatory School in New Jersey. He graduated with a B.A. in government from the University of Notre Dame (Class of ’68), where he majored in political science and philosophy. He served in the U.S. Army in Vietnam. In 1972 he married the woman who was to become his wife for 23 years. In 1973, he began his legal career as a graduate student at George Washington University Law School. He received his J.D. in 1975. His wife, Mary Ann, is also a member of the GULC Student Interest Law program. Dick and Mary Ann have a son, John, who is a student at the University of Virginia.

Dick is a member of the District of Columbia Bar. He is admitted to practice in both federal and state courts in the District of Columbia.

Dick has been active in the National Bar Association, the American Bar Association, the District of Columbia Bar, and the Hispanic Bar Association of the District of Columbia.

Dick and his wife currently live in Washington, D.C. Dick is a member of the GULC Student Interest Law program and has been active in it since its inception. He is the current co-chair of the program.

On The Right

BY JOHN VECCHIONE

I leave for one week and the Law Weekly turns into a publication most incensed by the reaction to the Armstrong amendment by the Washington D.C. Bar. In my absence, the editors have been busy thinking the Weekly interviewed. (We combed the halls for conservatives all afternoon. Sorry, John.—Ed.) The amendment makes the D.C. council, as weird a bunch as ever walked two legs, put an exception into the D.C. "human rights" law. They can no longer force religious institutions to fund the activities or platforms of sexual pervets. I realize my language will offend some people. God help us.

D.C.'s action was an exercise of state power to force a religious institution to violate its conscience and thus its covenant with God. The amendment merely says wherever else it applies, churches are exempt. Sounds like a blow for the religious freedom this country was founded for to me. Some-thing is far wrong at this school if the opinions reflected in the Law Weekly are truly representative of the student body. The law school is taken to cover buggery and its pro-selytization but not religious freedom. Is this the future of the country? Of course I do not believe those views are representative, except for Dean Graysen's.

The state in the form of the D.C. council imposed its will on Georgetown, and the state in the form of the Congress set up free. In reality the first amend-ment of the Constitution should take power away from both groups. The original court to hear the case thought it did. A higher court then disagreed. Georgetown chose not to appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court.

This raises a disturbing ques-tion: Why didn't Georgetown appeal? The Washington Post yells, I am using them as a source, snicker who may? re-ports that this decision was reached, perhaps with an eye

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This raises a disturbing ques-tion: Why didn't Georgetown appeal? The Washington Post yells, I am using them as a source, snicker who may? re-ports that this decision was reached, perhaps with an eye
towards D.C. tax exempt bonds.

If so, it is a disaster.
The case did not just affect Georgetown; it also affected Catholic University, the Holy See, and all other private religious in-stitutions in the District of Columbia.

Georgetown is run by the Jesuits. There is some question in my mind as to whether the Jesuits are still beholden to Catholicism or even Christian-ity. However, Catholic University is a keeper of Catholic doctrine overthrown by the Pope. Jesuits being "compromised" that allowing law students to "recognize" other legal institutions. I am for an order whose members are not "committed" to the legal counsel of Sandinista Nicaraguans by George Bush at rallies, and, forgive me if I'm wrong, voted for federal funding of abortion when in Con-gress, but they are not fine for an institution defending the One True Faith kept bright though the efforts of the Church Establishment.

One suspects that those Jesuits who have cast their lot with Mammon don't really care about homosexuality and are happy that they could graceful-ly bow to Progress and the right thinking people. The Cardin-al wanted a Catholic appeal. Georgetown alumni wished it and the D.C. council forced them to submit to the Supreme Court.

I have heard people say that "my money pays for this school" and therefore such and such should be funded. The fact of the matter is that once you pay money to Georgetown they owe you a legal education. If you accept the deal, the money is Georgetown's. You are free to go elsewhere as am I. The D.C. council forcing an institu-tion to use its funds in this way is an outrage. Could the D.C. council, thwarted from using Federal money to rip the life from the nose to become a law school now force Georgetown to spend its funds in this manner or risk retaliation? It may be that most students here feel we should fund LAGA. It is certainly true of the faculty. The administrators probably believe it as well. But the name Georgetown means for many people a treasured part of Catholicism. My religion is not concerned with majorities, it is concerned with Truth. At odds with current fashion, the Faith tells us that there is truth and that it is knowable. What LAGA stands for is Error in the old sense of the word. Given the state of recentness in this of course an unpopular view.

If Georgetown can no longer function as both a Catholic in-stitution and a law school then perhaps it should sever one tie or the other. The eagle on the crest of this school clutches a Cross in its left talon. If the people who make the decisions for this school no longer clutches that tie, that will become a law school no longer clutches the christian tie. This is not a popular view. However, I have argued that the council should throw out a decision that is not in the best interest of the United States and not in the best interest of the Jesuits. If the council forced Georgetown to use its funds in a manner that would interfere with the Jesuits' mission, then that would be a very controversial view.
Civiletti Calls for Sweeping New Initiatives at Justice Department

By DAVID A. VAUGHAN

D.C. statehood, the issue has been in the news lately because Congress has decided it does not want to codify any of the policies of the D.C. "government," including funding for its schools and the District of Columbia law. Many times, if not all of the time, the debate about D.C. statehood is the "tail wagging the dog" along the lines of who likes a particular policy that the District's Advisory Commission (otherwise known as the city government) is currently supporting. In case you had not picked up on it, the D.C. government has also been called "home rule." This has almost no power. It can pass "laws," but Congress can and will repeal them at its pleasure. Indeed, it would be harder for the Supreme Court of the United States to overrule an action of a local public body than it is for Congress to reverse the actions of the District's duly elected officials.

A STRONGER DRUG POLICY

Terming substance abuse as "the nation's number one social problem after AIDS, Civiletti proposed a sweeping drug policy to slow the flood of drugs into the United States.

"If we intend to continue to criminalize the use of drugs, then we need to change the nation's policies on interdiction, enforcement and education," Civiletti said.

He called for international military intervention in drug production centers, acting in concert with governments from South America and the eastern rim nations "where populations have grown dependent on these deadly crops for at least the past 15 years." These "joint endeavors" would take whatever measures were necessary to cut off the supply and destroy the production and transportation capabilities of the local drug industries.

Civiletti noted that such endeavors would bind the United States and the states into an "alliance of honor" with the local governments and their people. "The United States would have to take a leading role in providing economic, agricultural and educational opportunities for the people of these regions.

This new opportunity would allow the people to substitute hope and progress for their lives with a pervasive atmosphere of crime, violence and complete deprivation of human rights," he said.

The second prong of his anti-drug proposal would be a sweeping commitment to broader domestic enforcement. "We need substantial precations at every level of the drug trade if we are to be effective," Civiletti said. "We need a method to show that we will not tolerate drugs.

Noting that the current federal system could not handle scores of thousands of new drug convicts, Civiletti called for a series of new "environmental and public works programs, not unlike the WPA," the counsel said. "Convicts would spend up to two years in camps throughout the country, combining service to the country with counseling and job training." Civiletti believes that such camps should be administered by the Department of the Interior or the EPA, rather than one part of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

The third prong of the Civiletti plan would be a dramatic enhancement of law enforcement programs. "The public's current disposition toward the war on drugs is not practicable. The people do not believe that decriminalization would be useful," Civiletti said.

Civiletti, the managing partner of VanCuren, Besette and Howard, one of the largest law firms in Baltimore and Washington, surprised the audience when he announced that Baltimore Mayor Kurt Schmoke's proposal to start a dialogue about legalizing drugs would "kill the mayor's argument," Civiletti said. "We ask our law enforcement officials to report on the decriminalization efforts around the world. While there are some decreases in crime, the drug control laws are not effective enough to make a 'quick hit' on such criminals," he said. "You cannot simply place an area in a high traffic area for two weeks of surveillance and get a solid case." Civiletti urged a "bounty system" for uncovering such crimes as bribery, espionage, and tax fraud on the government.

During the past 18 months, we have been through a shambles in this matter," he said. "We need to go beyond criteria by which potential judges are selected and confirmed. Should the Senate go into and beyond a nominee's past decisions, personality, philosophy, past positions, and views about future potential cases? Should the public be made aware of any new confirmation processes begin?"

DEVELOPING INTERNATIONAL LAW

Civiletti, who argued before international tribunals for the release of American hostages in Iran, called for the next Attorney General to take a stronger international role in guiding America's contributions to the development of international law.

"Currently, that job has been left by Congress to the attorneys at the State Department," Civiletti said. "Quite frankly, those attorneys have the experience, manpower or authority to pursue our objectives in international forums over a long term."

PROSECUTING ECONOMIC CRIME AND FRAUD

Observing that economic crime can cause as much damage to the Nation as drug abuse, Civiletti noted that such crimes are much more difficult to detect, prosecute and deter. "There is no way to make a 'quick hit' on such criminals," he said. "You cannot simply place an agent in a high crime area for two weeks of surveillance and get a solid case." Civiletti urged a "bounty system" for uncovering such crimes as bribery, espionage and tax fraud on the government, noting that trials of such programs are in place in the Department of Defense, Agriculture and HHS.

Noting that it would be nice to rely on altruistic people to report such crimes, Civiletti said that such witnesses often face "unwarranted governmental assistance, subsidies, 'whistleblowers'" are not likely to cooperate. "There are more important values than dollars, but if we are to uncover fraud against the government, a bounty system may be the most practical way to proceed."

Noting the difficulty of detecting economic crimes and provoking such cases to a jury, Civiletti called on the next Attorney General to create a special task force of auditors, computer experts and financial specialists to assist prosecutors in assembl- ing cases against white-collar criminals.

A third proposal for improving the war against economic crimes included expansion of Inspectors General and the creation of a policy to encourage corporations to employ independent counsel to monitor the activities of key employees.

"I have provided advice to companies after they get into trouble," Civiletti said. "It would seem prudent to encourage companies to take the less expensive course of preventing such fraud by their employees."

Civiletti commented on the fact that companies which created independent counsel might be exempted from trials of their employees which the counsel detected and reported.
Rumble in the Jungle
By Dr. JOE SONNEMAN

South Africa’s desire for safe “buffer states” and its intent to divide and conquer the country into separate nation-states as a means to national liberation as an example for other Africans partly explain the very different tempo of international political developments in South Africa. Instead of support by the United Nations and other international organizations, South Africa is receiving sympathy and support from countries like Angola, Mozambique, and others. The Angolans are fighting for their independence from Portuguese colonialism, and their struggle is supported in part by South Africa.

Minter—who earned a Ph.D. at Wisconsin, currently teaching at GU, and has been in Africa for 25 years—argues that African experience with politics is an important lesson.

Revisited—began his talk by suggesting the need to evaluate information sources about these groups. He quoted Jonas and Minter, who argued that “in war, deception and lying are essential,” and they suggested that especially where South Africa is concerned, the enemy will be nonexistent information, misguidance, and fake news.

Minter elaborates on this concern, addressing both the internal and external situations. He suggested that the situation in South Africa is changing, with new political leaders emerging. The ANC has been replaced by a new government, and the situation is becoming more complex.

Minter also addressed the issue of the UN’s role in South Africa, suggesting that the UN has been ineffective in addressing the challenges facing the country. He suggested that the UN should be more proactive and less reactive, and that it should be more focused on providing support to the South African government.

Minter concluded his talk by emphasizing the importance of understanding the political situation in South Africa, and the need for more effective policies to address the challenges facing the country.
Dear Andy:

When the St. Louis Cardinals moved to Phoenix, why didn’t they change their name? I get confused when I watch the game and it’s called the Cardinals. —Joe Cardinal Student

Dear Cardinal Student:

Why indeed? Most teams that move change their names. Take the Washington Senators who became the Texas Rangers, the Washington Senators doesn’t have the same ring. Also, take the case of the Washington Senators who became the Minnesota Twins, the Minnesota Senators doesn’t have the same ring. There were, of course, the Baltimore Orioles who left for the District to become the Washington Senators, although they play in suburban Maryland. Baltimore also lost the Colts who became the Indianapolis Colts. However, “Colts” is a somewhat generic, non-city particular name. The Phoenix Cardinals, on the other hand, is derived from the city.

In the first place, the Phoenix was a mythological bird (of three lives, no less) which rose from the ashes—why have two birds in the name of your football team? Secondly, Cardinals are primarily indigenous to northern areas and do not do well in the desert. As a matter of fact, they tend to die when exposed to the desert.

Ask Andy believes that the owners could have done a lot better given their new location. Here are some ideas I thought up:

- The Phoenix Rattlesnakes
- The Phoenix Roadrunners
- The Phoenix Cacti
- The Phoenix Gila (I hope all the lawyerantics don’t write late letters)

Dear Spirits:

I consulted with a member of the Cheveliers D’Foin Fino (or something like that) and Professors Sedman, Tushnet, and Eskridge and came up with Ask Andy’s very own substantive due process analysis: there are three levels of scrutiny: minimal (like economic activities, see e.g., Lee Optical), intermediate (like gender classifications, and strict (like race classifications).

When you order the least expensive bottle of wine on the menu, this falls under the minimal scrutiny analysis. Give little or no attention to the bottle or the cork. If they had brought the wrong bottle, it can only be better than the cheap one. If you are still tasting the wine, give a truncated swallow and even if it tastes like turpentine, you can’t really complain because you wouldn’t splurge for a better bottle, you cheapskate. Just tell the waiter the vinegar you ordered is fine because if you do complain he probably will tell you to order a more expensive wine if you want something good.

Immediate scrutiny is afforded to nearly all wine excluding the cheapest Pole or the list. A nice Pulle Fuisse can be given strict scrutiny but very few others deserve it. Intermediate scrutiny consists of checking the label, quickly to make sure its what you ordered. Then take a quick look and feel at the cork to make sure there is no mold, that it is not too dry and crumby or too wet, and that it is intact. When tasting the wine, take a quick check for excessive sediment or cork (or other foreign elements), and make sure the wine has no hint of vinegar and tastes as you expect. If the wine is defective, tell the waiter that the wine you think the wine has turned and you would like another bottle. A good restaurant should give you absolutely no problem and hopefully the second bottle is it. It is possible that the whole stock is bad if the second bottle is it. It would probably be best to pick another wine in that event.

Strict scrutiny should be given to red wines and few whites. Basically the necessary scrutiny is the same as the intermediate scrutiny but in greater depth. When you have the cork scratch the surface and sniff it briefly, beware of a moldy or pungent smell. It should have the odor of winy cork. When you have the glass look at the body of the wine and its viscosity, they should be consistent with the kind you ordered. This can be done by gently swirling the wine in the glass. When tasting, roll the liquid around your mouth before swallowing. Again, if there is a problem, bring this to the waiter’s attention and see if they will refund or replace the wine. You may say simply that the wine has turned or mention that it is problem: vinegar, too much sediment, moldy, over-aged, etc. The key to tasting and rejecting a wine, unless it’s the cheapest stuff available, is that you deserve a good bottle. You shouldn’t reject the wine if it is good but just not what you anticipated; but if you feel there is a legitimate problem you should demand a new bottle. Tell’em Ask Andy said it was okay.

Dear Andy:

I heard that Barbie and Ken dolls are not anatomically correct. Is it true that the Ken doll has no tongue?

—Concerned in Chevy Chase

Dear Chase:

I think we’re treading on thin ice with this question especially since this is a Jesus institution. While it may be true that Ken has no tongue, he doesn’t talk so who’s the bigger idiot? I know Dan Quayle talks, but he doesn’t say anything. There’s no way Ask Andy will discuss this question not wishing to be the topic of any future attack in a Gender and the Law class.

Res Ipsa Loquitur

By STEVE ADEN

‘The Peculiar Motions by’

Already done, I thought of that one myself.

“Good job, kid. And Jim Wright says you don’t think for yourself. Next, you’ll need a cabinet of your own, myself at State. I’ve got some unfinished business with NATO. For Chief of Staff, you’ll want... Quayle? Quayle? Are you there?”

“J’ve back, Mr. Haig. I had to push the desk against the door—George’s cabinet is trying to break in. They overheard our conversation. I’ll have to go now, but I’ll call you after I deal with the situation here.”

“Call me as soon as possible, Quayle. We have an entire foreign policy to get started on, and after that, we’ll have to re-vamp all of George’s trade initiatives. You’ve got the weight of the world on your shoulders now, Quayle, don’t you think?”

“Oh, yes, sir, I’m well aware of that.”

“More thing, Quayle.”

“What’s that, Mr. Haig?”

“Never let them see you sweat.”
Inside Washington

By RICH NILSEN

This week's presidential campaign poll results show the Bush lead holding steady. The Republican nominee has a slight lead in most of the battleground states, and maintains a firm grip on the entire South. In his adopted home state of Texas, the biggest in the region with 29 electoral votes, Bush holds a 14-point lead. Bush also has a 10-point lead in Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Alabama, and a 26 point lead in Florida. In fact the Dukakis forces have privately written off the sunshine state and are now quickly shutting down operations there.

However, all is not gloomy for Michael Dukakis because the popular vote remains close. Thus a slight shift nationally towards him could significantly tighten the overall race. In the key state of California, a state worth a whopping 47 electoral votes, the contest is close to dead even. And in Michigan the Bush lead is within the margin of error.

Perhaps this week's most telling poll numbers portray an electorate which is still extremely volatile. Support for both candidates is relatively soft and nearly one-third of eligible voters remain undecided. Hence the election is far from over and may well remain nip and tuck right down to the wire.

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NEXT WEEK: A campaign '88 update and a look at key Senate races. Byce, Beyel

Roundtable on 'The Palestinian Question'

By DR. JOE SONDENMAAN

The intifada (uprising) in Israel's occupied territories seems to be permanent, panelists at GU's Center for Contemporary Arab Studies (CCAS) roundtable told 100 people Tuesday, and the forthcoming Israeli elections may produce a major change in the country divided among itself, facing a power vacuum to dominate the intifada. But, not surprisingly, the panelists differed among themselves on other issues.

Seth Gilman, School of Foreign Service faculty, introduced speakers Gal Preshberg, Muhammad Hallaj, and Bob Zelnick. Preshberg directs the Foundation for Middle East Peace and for ten years headed the American Friends Service Committee's Middle East Program. Hallaj directs the Palestine Research and Educational Center, edits Palestine Perspectives, and directed the West Bank and Gaza Higher Education Council. Zelnick is an ABC News correspondent, now at the Pentagon, but previously stationed in Tel Aviv, Moscow, and Washington.

Preshberg reported that, based on recent observation there, Israeli society is split down the center on the intifada. He called it "virtually the only issue" there. One group wants to give up the occupied territories; the other wants to keep the land but move the Palestinians (the "transfer solution"), she said, with some Israelis still undecided. This split she believes will produce a close election and a government capable of little real change, although she predicted that substantial street protests—but little real political change—will continue in many Israeli peace groups. She foresees the Israeli military as a potential shaper of events, perhaps supporting a demilitarized West Bank state, since the military unilaterally imposed the consequences of continuing occupation without the underlying political will.

Preshberg also reported that the intifada now runs very deep in the camps, among women—after ten months and the detention of most males—the women who remain have learned how to protest and are not going to turn back. What is true in West Bank camps, she adds, is even more true in Gaza: there is no going back to pre-December unrest. Although there is a united leadership to he intifada, no orders are necessary, she said, adding that U.S. newspapers no longer carry stories about the uprising that is not under control despite the Army's plastic bullets. The people work overtime, she reported, not about injuries. Arab governments also are either unfriendly or "downright repressive" toward local demonstrations supporting Palestinians, she added, fearing that those demonstrators might thereby protest against their governments.

Hallaj explained his inability to report on the Palestinian National Council, since that group had not yet met. He said that the organization was much too large to understand readable, which he noted that on the intifada. He also said that the Palestinians killed in 1988 were, too large not to understand the intifada's impact, and noted that Palestine had been killed in ten months. The Palestinians killed ten months exceeded all U.S. troops killed in ten years in Vietnam. He said that looming in the Gaza were Gara higher than in April, but were no longer reported in newspapers.

He also pointed out that just because the protesters are unarmed, the image they create is that of civil disobedience, of an ethnic minority struggling for equality, for improvements in "spherical conditions" such as crowded camps or open scenes. One should instead understand the intifada as an anti-colonial struggle, conducted by non-violent protesters, therefore is to understand the non-legal means instead of the traditional method of armed conflict, he insisted. This struggle he said was both of test of non- violence and in line with the Palestinian independence and 1 United Nations trustee.

Zelnick, however, said he would be very surprised if the Palestinian National Council would put any initiative at the disposal of the international community or do anything so definite as appointing a government in exile, naming particular people to particular posts. The question, he said, is always, What is politically possible?

He saw the many months of the uprising, resulting the PLO at the center of the controversy (i.e., replacing Jordan), and yet, with the past experience of the Palestinians to be fought out of an outside force, he said, but—despite the intifada's internal nature—no bold moves have resulted, even though the situation now is fundamentally different.

Israel Zelnick saw as "schizoid" the uncertainty whether to crack down or to seek a political solution. Thus, Zelnick expected first a Likud coalition, second a Labor-led coalition— or an outside chance or government in exile in the forthcoming elections. The election in any case promises some change, he said, especially if the major parties use their "good offices" to avoid a settlement, not to impose one.

He expected Jordan to be the key for the PLO and for the Arab League for clearly and unambiguously recognize UN Resolutions 242 and 338.

First Year Rhythm and Blues

By RINA ROSENBERG

Thought it might be a good idea to write a regular column on the concerns of first years. As far as I can tell, this is the only one. CAPITOL CURRENTS—Privately, key California Republicans blame "Chayvye drag" for eroding the Bush lead there. Even the nationwide poll numbers show that the Dukakis-Bentsen ticket gained 3 points immediately after the vice presidential debate.

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Love Yer Brain

By JOE ATKINS

This is the first assignment I've gotten from my real swell editor. I actually went to a show, got some interviews, and then handed in a story right away for the inevitable post-concert interview. This of course should have kept me from doing anything all night with the band with unlimited drinks and mostly naked women. Instead, being the responsible and cultured law student and columnist, I went home, made tuna salad, opened a Rolling Rock, and talked to the SBA about this Thursday's big night out at a Shake- sperian play. Awesome, eh?

The band in question—Bruno Loves Danger, I saw Bruno Loves Danger on October 10 at the 9:30 Club where they were opening for Flack of Seagulls (arg). Bruno Loves Danger is a Washington, D.C. band who have been together as such for just over two years. The band is composed of Doug Kelly on drums, Andy Roberts on guitar, Glenn Hooters on bass and lead vocals, Steve Murphy on key- board, and vocals, and the newly added Valerie Gregory and MaryBeth Rattner doing backing vocals. All the songwriting is done by Murphy.

The band has just recently released an eponymously titled six song 7" on Impact Records. The band's eleven song set featured only three cuts from the record— "Pictures" which opened the show, "When We Were Young," and the concert closer "All Up To You." Techni- cally, the band is very pro- ficient. They play together well as a unit even though the back- vocals only joined the live setup about a month ago. Their music is well-crafted power pop. The band's sound is a perfect mix of pop with a little bit of its cited influences but is not held in the same way of any. All the band members are fans of Roxy Mu- sic and Brian Ferry, which pro- vides the common thread run- ning through their songs. Other tastes are quite a mish-mash which contribute to individual flavors of their compositions. Roberts, the guitarist, is a professional blues addict which comes through in his lead pas- sages. Murphy is a great admirer of Peter Townsend, to whom he looks for song writing in- spiration. Other names that were brought up included U2, Midnight Oil, the Beatles, and the Moody Blues. So this gives you an idea of what these folks are coming from.

Keyboards form the melodic foundation for the songs, coupled with a very expansive, ska- tured rhythm section. Add edge-like guitar with an oft-mentioned bluesiness and then a mess of multi-part vocals. The overall aural impression I got remi- nded me a lot of Philly bands like the Hooters and Scram, even though the in- strumental lines and the band approach over a month ago. The crowd at the show was just the type of audience Bruno Loves Danger expected to attract and not to upset, with tastes leaning more towards European pop and lighter progressive fare (i.e., you can hear their record on WNOV every now and again). Lyrically, the band doesn't stray far from love, rela- tionship, and youth for subject matter. While these are standard topics for rock bands, this band doesn't provide any new in- sights into these ideas. Oh, wait, one of the songs has been pretty well hashed out by every other band, and lots of them are making tons of money from it. If Bruno Loves Danger sings about this stuff, who shall cast the first stone? Nonetheless, a little fresh air would be welcome. (OK, a tiny pebble on my part.)

Bruno's set was energetic and generally uptempo. The drums were mixed up too loud, in particular the bass drum. Also the backing vocals were frequently inaudible. The band expressed some frustration with the sound after the show, though perhaps either the hall's acoustics or the sound person was to blame. But, aside from these minor problems, the band cranked out a very solid set. The album tracks were par- ticularly impressive and well- received by the crowd. Most of the songs were danceable, and by the final few songs, Bruno had succeeded in its mission as an up-tempo warm-up band: the audience was 'shakin' and doing a little sweating.

Bruno Loves Danger plays in the area about twice a month if you want to check them out. They will also be playing at the SBA Halloween Party at the old Iranian Embassy on October 29.

Balancing the Scales

By JOAQUINA BORGES AND PERRY ENG

On Wednesday, October 12 an Student Bar Association meeting was held at 8 pm. The meeting began with a presenta- tion by 2nd year delegate, Wayne Firestone. Mr. Firestone was seeking to obtain a resolu- tion of support from the House of Delegates re: the establish- ment of a Network Student Ex- change with the Louis Arthur Grimes School of Law, located in Montevina, Liberia. (West Afri- can country.) Mr. Firestone explained that this past summer, working in Liberia, placed him in contact with students and a dministrators of the Grimes School of Law who expressed an interest and commitment to developing a relationship of cooperation, exchange and communication "in the pursuit of common areas of concern in- cluding: law journals, moot court competition, student and faculty exchanges and personal and institutional contacts." The resolution received an affirm- ative vote from the House of Delegates, with the expectation that the SBA will be informed of all developments made towards establishing the net- work.

A motion was passed that SBA meetings be subject to a 10:15 pm cut off. All agenda items not yet addressed at that time will be tabled until the next SBA meeting. However, upon a majority vote of the House of Delegates, the 10:15 pm cut off may be extended. (All SBA meetings are open to the public.)

The Judiciary Committee of the SBA presented their con- clusions as to the role of "Alterate- nate" delegates to the House, and on the policy of Open/ Closed Committee meetings. * Alternates are appointed in preference in the case of vacancy or resignation of a seat in the Judiciary Committee. They do not have voting power, however they are encouraged to attend all meetings. * Committee meetings are open unless they are called into executive session. Executive session is defined as that por- tion of a meeting where a vote is to be taken.

Orlando Richmond, a spokesperson for the Judiciary Committee further explained that the role of the Judiciary Committee is to interpret the SBA Constitution. Therefore, it was not within the committee's authority to determine whether SBA committee meetings should be open or closed. That decision remains with the House of Delegates. After dis- cussion, a motion to refer the issue to committee was passed. The committee is assigned the task of developing a proposal that clearly states the policy of open vs. closed committee meetings.

Dean Search Advisory Committee—Interested stu- dents should submit a brief statement describing what characteristics they might find important in a prospective dean. In addition, the applicant should include his or her designation, telephone number. Statements will be accepted at the SBA office until 8 pm on Wednesday, October 18.

Concerned About Food Serv- ice? The SBA will be forming a Focus Group composed of approximately 18 people who will channel feedback to both Dean Bellamy and Marriot Services. Interested students should sign-up at the SBA door by Friday, October 21.

JUNGLE

Continued from page 5

tions, having created an image based on truth, half-truth, and lies, making that image to distinguish between South African and UNITA actions. Minter said.

Minter also reported on Savimbi's behavior as claiming to be a "veteran of 15 years of struggle against Portuguese colonialism," but said Savimbi had secretly work- ed for the Portuguese from 1971- 74. He explained that, and be- cause of Savimbi's habit of say- ing different things to different people, Minter thinks that no one trusts Savimbi, despite his oratrical skills.

A peaceful solution might not even be possible in Angola, Minter said, except that Henry Kissinger and the Security Committee of the National Security Council's covert operations section during the Nixon-Ford era op- posed it, at a time before the CIA was supporting Savimbi. A well-armed FNLA, with Chinese advisors and Zaire and CIA funds, was battling MPLA with a Cuban advisory force, he said. When Savimbi, forced to choose sides, opted not to go with MPLA, the Forty Committee put UNITA on the CIA payroll along with FNLA and brought South Africa into the picture as well, Minter reported.

Minter then described UNITA's small army before 1974 and explained that the Angolan con- flict pitted the capital against the provincials, rather than one tribe against the other. He added, that when UNITA retreated into the bush, it became very hard to tell what was done by UNITA and what by South African soldiers, reporting that captured South African commanders admitted they would leave UNITA patches where they railed. South Africa reportedly comes to UNITA's aid, Minter said, noting that South Africa's 3-2 battalion of black Angolans even asked Cubans on behalf of UNITA.

The difference between UNITA and RENAMO, Minter noted, was that UNITA has at least some political strategy, whereas RENAMO had none. Savimbi was trained in China in 1965, Minter added, but had to adapt Maoist teachings in a land where there are no masses to indoctrinate. (And UNITA gets Chinese support—at one time, a Brezhnev request— Minter said, when U.S. law pro- hibited direct U.S. aid.) The simi- larity, however, is that both UNITA and RENAMO appear to seek to prove the populace that the official governments cannot protect them, a tech- nique Theodore White writes of in his book on the Chinese revo- lution. Both movements, too, support South African strate- gies, Minter said later.
CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Across
20. The tax collector
22. Eskers
23. Surrender
26. Topes
28. Therefore
30. Numeric prefix
31. Total
33. Agave fiber
36. Tellurium (ym)
38. America's dairyland?
39. Poor carefully
41. Stoned?
43. Brain trust?
45. Discovered Australia (first name)
47. Chin., dynasty
50. Not clerical
52. Breadstem
54. From front to (comb. form)
56. Any person, not a resistor
59. Sodium (ym)
60. Thick
62. Lozenge
64. Appalachian fetch
66. Prominent
68. Singer, Paul
69. Card
71. Tore
75. Measure of stereo quality (abbr.)
76. Poem form
77. Flat
78. Goals
81. Italian poet
83. Arrow poison
84. Not your garden variety of cake
85. USSR river
86. Gets by, out with
87. Thoroughfare

Down
1. Associate Justice, 1903-1922
2. Actress Hager
3. One who prefers the ordinary
4. Humanoid automaton
5. Human-like (comb. form)
6. Poisonous mulberry
7. Darling dog
8. Appetite
9. Associate justice, 1881-1902
10. Sun god (Egyptian)
11. Closer to the core
12. Liberte, Fraternite, .... Associate justice, 1838-1897
13. Flowed like a river
14. Pronoun
15. Appears every 28 days
16. Wall Street rugger
17. Leather wine flask
18. Never in Bonn
19. Preposition
20. Depository
21. Slippery devil
22. Teach?
23. Nasa, Cape
24. Beverage
25. Prior incarcration of Capt. Cook
26. Fledermans
27. Unit
28. Fuel
29. Football players, Gene and Spider
30. Anger
31. City NE of Sakhalin
32. Compass heading
33. How Esa looks without you
34. Least of the litter
35. Scotch monster
36. Enjoyed popularity before TV's
37. Goddess of peace
38. Preposition
39. Associate Justice, 1807-1826
40. Lay's
41. Nick with 73 down
42. Foil
43. Express
44. Greek letter
45. Visualize
46. Township (abbr.)

Interview

would meet every month to coordinate some cohesive plans. And finally ... the effort to document procedures by the SBA. Too much time has been lost by the SBA in the beginning of the year just feeling our way through.

Q: Do you think that the student body considers itself a part of the SBA and to have a voice in this school through the SBA?

S: I think the best way to answer that question is to look at the class and year. The first-years are the most enthusiastic ... The third-year class is familiar with the SBA in the past ... as not really visible or vocal, and now months away from their graduation, they may see the SBA as a neutral source.

Q: What has the SBA done to reach out to the less involved students? Part-time students, graduate students, evening students who work during the day, and other less involved students?

S: Again one of the cornerstones of this SBA would be to reach out to everyone including first-years, night students, graduate students. I think that every single person in this community should be involved in some way. If people sense that SBA is concerned with their needs and acts accordingly, they will respond. It is early, but I am optimistic that this will happen.

Q: How cooperative has the administration been to SBA initiatives?

S: To date the administration has been very cooperative. This is an interesting year for the Law Center. There will be a new Dean ... it is the year of the bicentennial, and this is a time ripe for change and cooperation. Every time we have sought cooperation from the administration, they have provided it.

Q: Have you had any disagreements with the administration on any policies?

S: I believe that the SBA should focus upon affecting maximum student voice in the decision making process at the Law Center ... and I think that it is only natural for there to be resistance to the level of student representation that I believe to be appropriate. Further, I believe that this representation must manifest itself in something more than convenient springboards designed to appease the superficially process-oriented student. The Administration has been sensitive to these concerns. I hope that this attitude will prevail throughout the year.

Q: How cooperative have the faculty been, and have you had any disagreements with them?

S: The one concern that I have is communication ... I have found the faculty to be quite approachable, but I think the common perception is that they are not. Since we are dealing with perception it is important that students know that the faculty is approachable and I hope to coordinate some functions that will bring the students and faculty together on a more informal basis.

Q: There is criticism that the SBA House of Delegates is nothing more than a talk shop for a group of would-be politicians, and that it is not very effective. What is your perception?

S: In the past there may have been an individual or two who chose to employ verbal posturing, but now I think SBA is a productive and positive body. Procedures can always be improved upon, but I think overall, the people in SBA are sincerely interested ...

Q: Looking to current controversies, please give us your position. First, the controversy over increasing faculty control over law journals.

S: The first thing we did ... was to make sure that students were represented on the Law Journal Committee. There will be two journal members and one at-large student who will sit on that committee and have direct impact on decisions ... any unilateral action on the part of the faculty would be a very dis-tasteful scenario. Communication is needed.

Q: Faculty attendance policy. Some faculty members are documenting students grades for missed classes, and won't define classroom policies, or call back interviews as excused absences. What is your position?

S: I believe the SBA Constitution needs to be reexamined. There are many potential problems. There seems to be no system of checks and balances and there is a problem of under-representation, particularly with the graduate class ... it might be advisable to call a constitutional convention in the early spring.

Q: The SBA Budget. Is it adequate?

S: The immediate problem is the great proliferation of student groups and the static budget which the SBA has had. Each year the situation has grown worse. What we need to do is approach the administration for an increase in our budget.

Q: What kind of demands has the SBA Presidency made upon you personally, and what kind of rewards have you derived?

S: There is no way to give you an accurate estimation of the time spent. It has been considerable, perhaps more than I may have anticipated, even knowing full well that it was a significant time commitment. As far as personal gain ... I would like to see the Law Center community grow and to take advantage of the resources which surround us.

Q: What words of advice would you have to those people interested in running for SBA President and for your ultimate successor?

S: The time commitment may sometimes be a burden, but the benefits to be gained will be worthwhile. The bottom line is enthusiasm. If someone wants to make a difference they can, and if they want to try, we will be willing to help.

October 17, 1988 LAW WEEKLY 9
By JOHNNY WALKER
CIVILITTI

PRO BONO SERVICE BY GOVERNMENT LAWYERS

"The Department of Justice must be the leading advocate for providing legal services to the poor," Civitelli said. "Less than one in five of the nation's poorest citizens can find even minimal legal assistance."

"A nation cannot call itself a fair country without providing the basic access to the legal system for eighty percent of its poorest citizens," he said.

Civitelli called on the next Attorney General to require Justice Department attorneys to provide at least 75 hours a year for pro bono work.

On a related note, Civitelli attacked congressional and Administration efforts to restrain Legal Services Corporation attorneys from taking cases against the government.

"The Department of Justice should support the independence of attorneys and the fairness of the legal system," he said.

"We should speak out when the legislature delves into our field, barring attorneys from taking cases to protect minorities against the tyranny of the majority."

When federal, state or local authorities act in an arbitrary fashion against the rights and needs of the poor, attorneys should be free to take up the cause of the oppressed and uncounseled.

DECLINES PARTISAN CRITICISM

Civitelli declined to criticize his fellow Republicans in the Attorney General's office.

He termed current Attorney General Richard Thornburgh "an outstanding public servant." Thornburgh is Civitelli's immediate predecessor as Assistant Attorney General in the Criminal Division under the Ford Administration.

Civitelli declined to even mention former Attorney General Ed Meese, though he did refer to William French Smith as "a passive Attorney General who was a good administrator, though he was not highly visible."

Civitelli asked about Mr. Meese's failure to secure the offices of participants in Iran-Contra activities during the first week of that investigation, Civitelli noted that there could have been at least two valid reasons for such inaction.

"The first could have been tactical," he said. "We took two different approaches in two situations while I was Attorney General."

"In the first case, we seized the offices within hours of learning of the situation," he said. "In the second case, we placed two female FBI agents in the office, posing as file-clerks and watching for potential destruction of evidence."

"There are counterweights to seizing an office," Civitelli said. "If you rush in and seize an office, you may be kicking up dust that allows other evidence to be lost. Sometimes you should just lay back and watch from the bushes. It is easy to second-guess a tactical decision that is what happened."

A second potential reason for the failure to seize Iran-Contra offices may have been a lack of appreciation for what evidence may have been available, according to Civitelli.

"Attorneys General bring different experiences to the job," he said. "Some have been bond lawyers, others administrators. As a trial attorney who has prosecuted over 500 cases and represented over 500 defendants, I might have a greater appreciation of what evidence might have been available in those offices. But again, it is easy to second-guess."

OTHER REFORMS

Civitelli called for other reforms under the next Administration.

The CIA does not and should not have the power to conduct domestic surveillance, while the FBI is restrained by the Bill of Rights from taking the necessary measures in protecting the nation from espionage," he said. Civitelli proposed the creation of a new intelligence group charged with broader surveillance powers to detect espionage. "The FBI's integrity should not be eroded by taking the necessary measures to stop this assault. An independent group should be charged with this vital duty," he said.

The next Attorney General should be aggressive in protecting the environment, Civitelli said.

"This will require two specific jobs," he said. "The next Attorney General should be committed to educating the public, particularly companies which may be in violation, on the scope and intent of existing and upcoming environmental statutes."

"The Attorney General also should collect a group of specialists who can build cases against polluters," he said. Civitelli also urged streamlining the Department of Justice. He called for the removal of the Bureau of Prisons and most immigration enforcement from the Department of Justice, and for the narrowing of the number of agencies and groups involved with the detection, prevention and prosecution of crime.

"Congress has not done a good job of protecting our borders from the flood of illegal immigrants," he said. "The Border Patrol must be strengthened under the Department of Justice, but other tasks such as the education of immigrants should be addressed and met by other agencies."

Civitelli called for "an enormous restructuring, a marshalling of the forces committed to investigative, police and prosecutorial functions," noting that Congress has created over 100 federal investigative units and granted special litigation powers to eight or nine Offices of the General Counsel in various departments or agencies.

"We gave credit to United States Attorney Rudolph Giuliani and others for placing an end to the White House surveillance and pressures, and they had to establish guidelines which assured stability and consistency," Civitelli noted the tension between the two tasks assigned to the Attorney General by the Judiciary Act of 1789 and by two centuries of experience.

"An Attorney General does have a partially political role in providing advice and opinions to the President and the Cabinet," he said. "However, that person also serves the people" as the leading litigator, as the manager and administrator of 35,000 attorneys and staff, as the leader in sparking policy development in criminal enforcement and legislative development as a daily communicator who educates, informs and leads the people in respect for the law, and as a crucial participant in the crucial job of selecting judicial appointments.

"The next Attorney General must be aware of that tension between the assigned tasks as political advisor and leader of the Department of Justice," Civitelli said.

CIRCUMSTANCES AND THE FUTURE

Civitelli noted that the role of the Attorney General is often shaped by the nature of the Administration and the conditions which confront the country. "During my last year in the job, I was forced to devote most of my efforts to two circumstances, the Iran hostage crisis and the ABSCAM prosecutions," he said.

But he suggested that the next Attorney General will face challenges similar to those confronting the Department of Justice in the wake of Watergate and the "Saturday Night Massacre" firing of Attorney General Elliot Richardson.

"Attorneys General Levi and Bell had the job of restoring public confidence in the Department of Justice's reputation for fairness," he said. "They had to emphasize the independence of the Department's litigation decisions on a case-by-case basis, shielding the Department's attorneys from White House pressures, and they had to establish guidelines which assured stability and consistency."

"The next Attorney General must be aware of that tension between the assigned tasks as political advisor and leader of the Department of Justice," Civitelli said.

Debate

Date: On Tuesday, October 25, 1988, the Bush and Dukakis Student Groups at GULC will co-sponsored a debate on the election issues.

Moderator: Dean Krantkenmaker has generously offered to moderate the debate.

Format: The Republicans and Democrats will have three panelists each. The debate will have two phases. Phase I will consist of the moderator discussing a question to one panelist. These questions will be generated by Dean Krantkenmaker with the help of the faculty. The panelist will have 2 minutes to respond. The moderator will then direct the question to an "opposing" panelist for a rebuttal. Rebuttal time will be limited to 1 minute. There will be a 1 minute rebuttal to the rebuttal. Phase I will continue for about an hour.

Phase II will consist of the moderator taking questions from the audience. The audience will be able to direct the question to any of the panelists. The panelist will have 2 minutes to respond. An "opposing" panelist, selected by their team, will then rebut for 1 minutes. There will not be a rebuttal to the rebuttal.

This is the tentative format for the debate. If you have any comments or questions please contact Dean Krantkenmaker, the attorney advisor of Doug Lowell (Bush) ASAP.

Reception: There will be a reception following the debate.
"HOW TO MAXIMIZE YOUR SCORES On First Year Exams"

Date: Wednesday, Oct. 26
Time: 3:20-4:20 p.m.
Room: Halls 1 & 7

PROFESSOR CHARLES H. WHITEBREAD

from the University of Southern California Law Center reveals the practical aspects of perfecting your exam-taking skills.

PROFESSOR WHITEBREAD is an alumnus of Princeton University and Yale Law School. He formerly taught at the University of Virginia Law School, and his written works include Criminal Procedure (Foundation Press). Professor Whitebread is a national lecturer for BAR/BAR bar review.

Lexis/Westlaw Classes
Lexis and Westlaw training classes are now being held at the Library through Oct. 30. Call extension 8140 for details.

Phoenix Society
The Phoenix Society will hold its organizational meeting on Thursday, October 20 at 3:30 pm in Hall 7. The following officers will be elected: Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Administrative Assistant, Treasurer, and Secretary. Nominations should be placed in the Phoenix Society mailbox (office of Student Life) no later than 4 pm Wednesday.

Financial Aid
Loan Check Disbursement Change
Student loan checks are now being disbursed from Law Center Room 403. If you have not yet picked up your GSL, SLS, or student loan check, stop by Room 403 (or call 863-9042) to see if it has been received. Office hours are 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

End of Deferment for Loan Recipients
The 60-day extension to avoid late fees on fall semester tuition is coming to an end. Students who submitted GSL or SLS applications by June 1, 1988 must pay regardless of their loan status. Late fees will be assessed on unpaid accounts after this date.

Fall Semester Emergency Loans
Emergency loan applications for up to $350 will be accepted every Wednesday and Thursday in the Financial Aid Office until November 17, 1988. Checks are normally available the following Wednesday. Students are permitted to borrow one emergency loan per semester.

Spring Semester Loan Deadline
Students who intend to apply for loans to meet spring semester tuition payments should submit their applications to the Financial Aid Office by Friday, November 3, 1988. All eligible GSL and full-time SLS applicants who meet this deadline will receive a 60-day deferment without late fees on their spring bills.

Attention Foreign Lawyers/Law Students
The Foreign Lawyers Forum is a recently formed Washington organization specifically aimed at those holding a foreign law degree or qualified to practice in another country. The Forum has both social and professional objectives. The Forum is off to a great start but would like more members. The Forum meets on the third Thursday of each month at Bar Louie on the 20th floor of the Daily Building.

Place your ad here.

Tuesday, October 17, 1988

LAW WEEKLY 11

Public Interest

Opportunity In Chicago
The following organization has contacted us regarding interview opportunities for 3rd year students:

Legal Assistance Foundation of Chicago
1226 W. Washington Boulevard
Chicago, IL 60607

Legal Aid Associates of Illinois
1625 K Street, N.W.

Legal Aid Society of South Chicago
343 South Shore Drive
Chicago, IL 60604

Legal Services of Northern Illinois
343 South Shore Drive
Chicago, IL 60604

Legal Services of Metropolitan Chicago
343 South Shore Drive
Chicago, IL 60604

Legal Services of Northwest Indiana
343 South Shore Drive
Chicago, IL 60604

Legal Services of Southern Illinois
343 South Shore Drive
Chicago, IL 60604

Legal Services of Western Illinois
343 South Shore Drive
Chicago, IL 60604

Legal Services of Chicago
343 South Shore Drive
Chicago, IL 60604

Legal Services of Illinois
343 South Shore Drive
Chicago, IL 60604

Legal Services of Illinois
343 South Shore Drive
Chicago, IL 60604

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343 South Shore Drive
Chicago, IL 60604
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Upcoming Public Interest Programs
Summer Internships & Fellowships—Wed., Oct. 28th at 3:30 p.m. in 1B-33.
Panel on Legal Services—Wed., Nov. 8th at 3:30 p.m. in 1B-33.
Everything You Wanted To Know About Taking The Bar
The Office of Career Services will sponsor a program on Wednesday, October 19, 1988, at 3:30 p.m. in room 1B-33 to answer questions about preparation, time frame, and costs.
National Public Interest Law Career Information Fair
The National Association for Public Interest Law (NAIPIL) is holding a job fair and conference Friday through Sunday, October 21-23 here in Washington. Over 65 government and public interest employers will be available to provide information and to interview interested students. There is NO cost for Friday’s fair. Sign up in the Placement Office on Marcia Shannon’s door. HURRY! SIGN UP TODAY!

Student Activities
Interested In A Summer Internship In Public Interest Law?
The Equal Justice Foundation (EJF) will sponsor a forum on how to find a summer funded fellowship on Wednesday, October 19. Included will be a discussion on how to get an EJF funded fellowship. The forum is open to all interested students and will give first year students a preview of what options will be available to them in the spring. Keep an eye out next week for the specific time and place. HOPE TO SEE YOU THERE!

Equal Justice Foundation (EJF)
Meeting
Equal Justice Foundation will next meet on Wednesday, October 19, at 3:30 p.m. in 1B-33. There will be refreshments and all present members and interested students are urged to attend. We will give an update of committee projects, open the committees to new members, and provide information about EJF first year section representative elections for this year’s board. If you can’t attend but would like to be contacted, leave a note in one of the Co-Chair’s folders (Renee Brooker or Lucy Hodder). ALL ARE WELCOME!

BLSA presents
STRESS MANAGEMENT WORKSHOP
"Ways to Handle Stress"
By Sister Mary Himens
1B-20 at 1:15

BLSA
Presents speaker
John Crump, Esq.
MBA Executive Director
8:00 p.m. Hall 7

JAMAICA RELIEF
Please donate canned food to help the citizens of Jamaica recover from Hurricane Gilbert. Bring all donations to the BLSA Office (Room 1B-47) anytime through Wednesday, October 19, 1988.

Republican National Lawyers Association
The RNLA is the national association of Republican lawyers and law students. The RNLA and Lawyers for Bush need volunteers to help compile synopsis of state and federal election law and to act as poll-watchers in Md. and Va. to prevent election day fraud. Please call RNLA national chairman Robert Horn at 466-5495 or treasurer Nancy Nord at 296-4523 to volunteer.

Apology
Many res pendens submissions were lost last week between delivery and post-up. The Board apologizes for any difficulty or inconvenience this caused.

TAKE THE NOVEMBER MPRE & STUDY FOR YOUR FINAL EXAM IN PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

BAR/BRI’s MPRE Review:
• Live lecture-Sat, Nov 5
• PR Manual-comprehensive outline/ABA Code/Model Rules
• Simulated Exams

Take Advantage of an Opportunity to Fulfill a Bar Exam Requirement & Review for this semester's exam

For more information contact your rep or BAR/BRI, 1909 K St, NW, 833-3080
SBA Presents the Halloween Spectacular that You've All Been Waiting for . . .

BLACK CAT

. . . DANCE to the sounds of "Bruno Loves Danger"
. . . EAT the delicacies prepared by the State Department Caterers
. . . DRINK the wine, beer, and soda that is plentifully furnished
. . . LAUGH at the costumes of your fellow students
. . . BUY your tickets for $15 as fast as you can
   (from 1:00-3:00 pm and from 7:00-8:00 pm
   at a table on I-B level, and by check at the
   Student Life Office
   from 10:00-1:00 pm and
   from 5:00-6:00 pm)
Some of the most important things you’ll learn in law school aren’t in any book.

Fifteen years ago, computer-assisted legal research (CALR) didn’t even exist. Today it is considered by law firms large and small to be virtually the single most important legal research skill you can learn. Essential to your success as a student, a summer associate, an associate, even a partner.

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